

broken down and his forces dispersed, the assault being thrown back by our fire at the point of the bayonet. We have fully maintained our gains. Our troops have organized the conquered territory, which gives evidence that the Germans suffered sanguinary losses during yesterday's fighting as well as in the counter attacks during the night.

In sum, all the operations carried out on May 4 and 5, correlating with the British operations have made us masters of the major part of the ridge marked by the Chemin des Dames upon a front of 30 kilometers. The number of prisoners actually counted has reached 5,800, of which 150 are officers, among them several battalion commanders. We captured seven cannon, of which several are of large calibre.

Violent artillery actions occurred northwest of Rheims and in Champagne. West of Mont Arrilly, we captured a fortified point of support and repulsed after lively fighting two German attacks upon our trenches in the region of Mont Haut. An enemy surprise attack in the direction of Marnes-la-Coquette was likewise stopped.

On the night of May 3-4 and the night following our bombardment squadrons dropped 8,500 kilograms of explosives upon enemy military establishments, railroad stations and barracks, notably upon factories at Hognonville. Several fires were started at the places bombarded.

During the day of May 4 our pilots downed three German aircraft. A fourth enemy machine was brought down by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

Shot Down by our anti-aircraft guns. Two of our machines are missing. British Day Statement—During the night the enemy endeavored to reestablish himself in the coupe east of Le Vergier, which he was compelled to abandon yesterday. He was again driven out by our troops after a short fight, with a loss of several dead.

Blow Up Defensive Works. Further north we carried out a successful raid on a front of about one and a half miles north of the village of Gonnelle. Our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's positions, blew up his defensive works and returned with a number of prisoners.

Last night the enemy delivered another determined, but entirely unsuccessful attack upon our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. An attack on the night of the attack early this morning was stopped by our artillery.

A successful minor operation was carried out by our south of the Souchez River, resulting in the capture of a section of the enemy's front line trenches, with thirty-four prisoners.

GERMANS WITHER UNDER HAIL OF FIRE

Massed Troops Sent Out In Desperate Counter Attacks

Are Cut to Pieces.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 6.—While the fighting for the past fortnight has made comparatively little change geographically along the British front, it has as a matter of fact been almost as great in importance as any in the entire war. It has compelled the Germans to throw in such vast numbers of reserves that comparatively few of the fifty or more fresh divisions assigned to the western front this year by Von Hindenburg have been able to see action.

German Day Statement—After the failure of the first French attack on the night of May 4, the Germans prepared a fresh operation. Wornout divisions were replaced by fresh ones and further reserves brought up. The artillery and mine throwing fire increased day by day and finally attained, by means of the employment of all calibres, the greatest development of power yet seen.

On May 4 and 5 north of Rheims and in Champagne were fore-runners of a new attempt to break through, which ended yesterday morning between the Ailette and Craonne on a front of thirty-five kilometers, a great struggle, which continued till late in the night.

Thrust Is Repulsed. The attempt was vain. The gigantic thrust was entirely repulsed. The attacks were stopped in hand to hand fighting by our heroic infantry or repulsed by counter attacks as well as in part as a result of our well directed artillery fire. At some points fighting took place for possession of our foremost trenches. East of Royenne farm we secured the northern slope of the Chemin des Dames.

As on May 4, the French stormed with special violence, regardless of extraordinary losses. In the Hindenburg, where our positions were completely destroyed by the fire of guns of the heaviest calibre. The fight, with the loss of the Chemin des Dames, situated on the slope, remained possession of the enemy. Several hundred prisoners were brought in. Further attacks were repulsed. This morning the enemy again attacked Hill 100, east of La Neuville. The attack was repulsed.

In Champagne, southwest of Narroy, several French attacks were unsuccessful. The prisoners taken at the latter place on May 4 and 5 have increased to 672 and the booty has increased to twenty machine guns and fifty quick loading rifles.

In aerial battles and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy lost fourteen airplanes and two balloons shot down.

BRITISH HOLDING GAINS.

Germans Fail to Oust Haig's Men on Arras Field.

LONDON, May 6.—All the fighting on the Arras battlefield in the last twenty-four hours has gone well for Field Marshal Haig. The Germans have been utterly unable to oust the British from their hold on the Hindenburg line at Bullecourt and the British have made progress toward Lens from the south-east and held the line.

Besides these more important developments a small wood north of St. Quentin, which the Germans lost yesterday afternoon, has been recaptured. The British are now firmly established on a front of a mile and half on German defences south of Maroing was successful.

The fighting at Bullecourt has been very fierce. Sir Douglas Haig reports that Hindenburg has thrown very strong forces into the fight to regain the line and trenches of his famous line, and they have got close enough for hand to hand fighting. Each time, however, the victors have had to return beaten to their trenches.

German Airmen Defeated.

Fifteen to twenty German airplanes went after six British machines and came out decidedly the losers. Five of the German machines were driven down and the remainder beat a retreat. The British machines, which had been sent "to shoot about," the official report says. The official statement follows:

British Night Statement—Later reports show that the night of May 4-5 delivered against our troops in the Hindenburg line, east of Bullecourt, has been particularly severe. Considerable forces of the enemy have been thrown into the fight in the neighborhood, but after fierce and close fighting they have on each occasion been repulsed with heavy losses.

The enemy delivered two determined counter attacks early this morning in an endeavor to recover the section of the front line south of the Souchez River captured by us yesterday night. He was completely repulsed in each case.

On May 4 a party of the enemy attempted to approach one of our positions south of Acheville, but was driven off. Another hostile party which succeeded in reaching our trenches west of Hultuch during the night was driven out with losses. We suffered no casualties.

British in Successful Raid. We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Loos. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Scarpe.

An encounter took place in the air yesterday between six British airplanes and from fifteen to twenty German machines. The attacking British parties the enemy succeeded in breaking up our formation, but our machines continued to support each other and brought down two German airplanes just inside our lines. Two other enemy machines were brought down and seen to crash behind the enemy's lines. In addition to our own enemy machines were driven down out of control. The remainder of the enemy broke off the engagement. All six of our airplanes returned safely, though none shot about.

In all four German machines were brought down by our airplanes yesterday and five others were driven down out of control. Another two were

shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Two of our machines are missing. British Day Statement—During the night the enemy endeavored to reestablish himself in the coupe east of Le Vergier, which he was compelled to abandon yesterday. He was again driven out by our troops after a short fight, with a loss of several dead.

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BRAZIL LIKELY TO JOIN ALLIES TO-DAY

New Foreign Minister Favors Joint Action With U. S.

RIO JANEIRO, May 6.—Upon formally assuming the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to-morrow Nilo Pecanha, successor to Dr. Lauro Muller, is expected to make known the general lines of his programme, the fundamental principle of which, it is understood, will be frank and energetic action in cooperation with the United States.

Senator Pecanha does not believe Brazil will be able to take an active part in the war by the sending of troops, but in the States all her moral support, and especially effective economic aid, through the furnishing of all kinds of commodities produced by the nation.

Such action by the Brazilian Government, it is pointed out, would naturally carry with it the revocation of the decree of neutrality promulgated on April 1.

The Journal do Commercio says it is reported that Senator Ruy Barbosa, the Ambassador to Argentina and advocate of war with Germany, advised the new Foreign Minister to make the reorganization of the Cabinet the condition of his acceptance of the portfolio.

CHILE WITH U. S.

Denies Report of Secret Agreement With Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from London, May 6.—The Chilean Legation has issued a specific denial of the report from Buenos Ayres of a secret treaty between Chile and Germany. The legation declares that secret treaties are impossible under the Chilean Constitution and that secret diplomacy is unknown to Chile.

Chile, the legation says, is devoted to a policy of American solidarity and is especially gratified that the present Administration of all American republics will guarantee the peace of the entire continent. The announcement is hailed as a guarantee of complete unity of America on the side of the Allies.

Earthquake Shakes Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, May 6.—Slight seismic disturbances were felt yesterday in the States of Rio Janeiro and Espirito Santo, causing some damage.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO STAND FRENCH FURY

Even Prussian Guard Fails to Stem Victorious Drive on Chemin des Dames.

THE FRENCH TROOPS, MAY 6.—Not only the fighting of the last two days along the Chemin des Dames delivered 6,000 prisoners to the French, but it has given them positions whence they can operate on the principal German defensive line occupying the crest on the northern side of the Ailette Valley.

From Laffaux Mill to Craonne, the entire Chemin des Dames, with the exception of a very small section, is held firmly by the French, who have thoroughly organized their gains in spite of the efforts made by the Germans to oust them. Counter attacks were tried by the Germans last night at many points with great masses of men, who displayed the ferocity of despair, but they were beaten back and captured again.

The verve of the French troops of all regiments, each one of which emulates its neighbors in bravery, was too much for the Germans, who surrendered in large bodies.

Germans Lose Big Guns.

The French troops advanced so rapidly that some of the German heavy artillery was captured, and some of the captured guns were used by the French in their field artillery. Even the selected soldiers of the Prussian Guard were unable to stem the advance. They were brought up in motor lorries when the other Germans had wavered and fallen back, but all they accomplished was to increase the bag of prisoners, which is continually growing.

As the guards were alighting from the lorries they were caught under a heavy fire of the French artillery and machine guns, which was directed from the line of the Ailette. The German dead lying on the battlefield is greater than ever seen on one spot during the fighting in France.

The correspondents reached the battle from the position whence the French went over to the attack north of Nanteuil-la-Forêt and Sancy. To the north-west was Laffaux Mill, which to the south-east was Craonne. The French, who stood out like a square block on the horizon. In the center was L'Ange Gardien, where the Chemin des Dames breaks off from the Paris-Soissons-Maubeuge road.

Fighting Is Bitter.

The battle hereabouts was most interesting, the possession of Laffaux Mill gave the occupant an enfilading position along the Chemin des Dames and the Ailette. The German resistance here reached its highest point, but could not stand the onslaught of the French. The Germans countered after the French had taken their front line, but were given blow for blow, the French pushing forward and yet again attacking. Several ruined farm houses, such as those of Mennequin, Colomb, Royere and Epine de Chevigny, the latter directly on the Chemin des Dames, were reduced to ruins. The French hand grenades and bayonets. In these the French came out victors.

This morning nearly thirty kilometers of the Hindenburg line in the recent fighting, thanks to the overwhelming weight of the artillery behind them, have been vastly inferior in strength to the German defending troops. Similarly, the French have delivered their counter attacks with forces often outnumbering threefold the British holding the positions upon which the attacks were directed. The Germans had to give up these counter attacks across the open under the very eyes of the British field guns, and the losses entailed have been enormous.

The cooperation of the airplanes and artillery in smashing the counter attacks has been little short of marvelous. The aviators have quickly discovered the German positions and have sent minute details by wireless back to the batteries, with the result that the guns were trained and ready the moment the gray clouds of smoke were delivered by the planes or a village, simply smothering them under high explosives and sheets of leaden shrapnel rain.

Great numbers of German soldiers have been taken prisoner. As at Gavrelle, there have been almost twenty successful counter attacks of this character, some idea of the German losses can be had. The great efforts have been made by the Germans to clear the battlefields of their dead wherever it is possible to do so.

Battle for Heights.

Friday's attack by the French along a three mile front to the southeast of Craonne was preceded by an efficacious destructive bombardment of the German positions in the neighborhood of Saignelieu, south of Berry-au-Rac, almost to Louve, northwest of Rheims. The Germans put their whole available strength into the effort to hold three miles of heights, which were the objective of the French attack. They employed five divisions, and the reply of their guns to the French artillery was the most terrific the correspondents had seen for a long time. But the obstinate resistance did not avail to prevent the French advance, which carried everything it set out to do. At the end of the day more than six hundred prisoners had come from this short sector alone.

The fighting here differed entirely from that around Craonne, as the French were obliged to advance across an open plain affording little cover. When the French left the front trenches for the attack they were met by an avalanche of machine gun fire, in which could be distinguished many gas shells. Here and there their fire was most intense, but they were not able to hold their positions until the blue infantry waves in wide open formation reached their goals.

Several narrow copices which had to be passed in order to reach the heights were the scenes of the fiercest encounters. The French going through a hail of shrapnel and high explosives, and they were frequently compelled to use hand grenades or to deliver the bayonet. The enemy prisoners were swept up by the score, and in some cases suffered from German shellfire as they marched toward the French rear.

TRENTINO FRONT BOMBARDED.

Rome Reports Intense Artillery Activity in Austro Region.

LONDON, May 6.—The following official communication was issued to-day by the Italian War Office:

In the Trentino the artillery activity was intense in the Asiolo area and on the Asiolo plateau. On the slopes of Mount Zugna in the Lagarina Valley one of our patrols penetrated the enemy's trenches and captured war material.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery is most active in the Gorizia area and on the southern sector of the Carso plateau. We concentrated our fire on the neighborhood of Volcia, Brava and Comen.

After heavy artillery preparation enemy detachments succeeded in occupying an advanced post of ours southeast of Gorizia. A similar attack on Mount Vucogno and Volkovrak was promptly repulsed.

Will Dance for Shamrock Fund.

The Countess of Kingston's dance at the Plaza Hotel to-night for the Shamrock Fund is under the patronage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Balfour. Gifts of honor will be the commander and five other officers of a French warship now in harbor.

SAUNDERS MODIFIES U-BOAT STATEMENT

Believes, However, That Devices Discovered Will Combat the Menace.

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, reiterated yesterday the statement that the genius of American inventors has evolved certain methods of combating the submarine menace which, in his opinion as a practical engineer, will prove successful.

Mr. Saunders' statement was issued in the face of repeated denials from several other members of the board, notably Frank J. Sprague and Thomas A. Edison, that they were in the possession of any knowledge which would lead them to agree in the conclusions which Mr. Saunders has made public.

Lawrence Addicks, however, stated that "good and satisfactory progress has been made" and that "novel devices of great promise" are under practical trial.

"Out of the whole range of suggestions which Mr. Saunders has made public," Mr. Addicks stated, "I am inclined to believe that the solution of the submarine problem will be found in the practical ones which lead me to expect and believe that the problem will be solved. While this is true, I still hope that American inventors will not relax their efforts, but will continue to submit to the Naval Consulting Board all suggestions and plans which occur to them. And meanwhile there should be no letup in the plans for preparedness."

Mr. Addicks' Statement.

Lawrence Addicks of Elizabeth, N. J., chairman of the Special Naval Problems Committee of the Consulting Board, issued a formal statement which follows:

"I fear some of the statements regarding the Naval Consulting Board may be understood to imply that the board is making progress made in combating the submarine menace and that conclusions are being reached that the problem is being solved. I am sorry to say that this is not the case. The board is still in the stage of investigation and is not yet in a position to make any definite statement regarding the submarine menace."

"While it is evident that specific information as to progress made would be of great value to the public, it is equally evident that the board is not in a position to make any such statement. The board is still in the stage of investigation and is not yet in a position to make any definite statement regarding the submarine menace."

"The measure is still to be approved by the Senate in Committee of the Whole. When it is taken up in the Senate proper Senator Johnson of California will submit a motion to strike out the censorship section which virtually authorizes the President to make any regulations governing the publication of information that might be considered as having a bearing on the war."

The censorship bill is the first measure to arouse opposition in the Senate. It has been characterized as a drastic censorship provision, with the Administration's demand for automatic power and has given rise to the charge that the Government is attempting to "Prussify" the United States.

Because of the suspicion in Congress that the Administration is seeking unwarranted power, as in the case of the censorship bill, it is not improbable that difficulty will be encountered when other measures of a more military character are considered.

Measures of extraordinary importance will be taken up by the committee in Congress during the week. These measures very largely the Administration's program so far as has been determined. There are also important tasks to be completed. Differences over the army conscription bill will be adjusted by the conference committee.

The new revenue bill, which has been the occasion for bitter controversy in the House, will be taken up by the Senate Committee on Finance, which has agreed to hold limited hearings to consider the bill. The bill is expected to be introduced during the week.

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DANIELS IS HOPEFUL.

Best Progress Thus Far Is in Defensive Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Advisers from the Naval Consulting Board, a solution for the submarine menace, referred to in New York yesterday by W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board, had not reached the Navy Department to-night, but were expected to-morrow. Secretary Daniels said that while no information would be made public as to the nature of experiments which have been in progress, he was satisfied that American ingenuity eventually would check the undersea boat.

The Navy Department itself has done a great deal of experimental work both with devices for the destruction of or defense against submarines and also with interior defense for warships against torpedoes and mines. American ships of recent design are a complete departure in some respects from anything abroad.

Paralleling the effort to meet the German submarines are the efforts of the navy to make American submarines ever more efficient. Various schemes have been proposed, calculated to give American submarines practically unlimited submerged radius and a tremendous increase in submerged speed.

"It is comforting that the acreage thus abandoned," says the report, "referring to the damage done by cold and drought to winter wheat, 'is being ploughed up and sown to other grains, especially corn and soybeans, and the loss of the crop of insect damage. Fortunately the general conditions showed material improvement during the month of April because of widespread and abundant precipitation in all sections. In the last analysis it seems that the real problem of the importing food countries will be one of sufficient food to meet the needs of the population. The question of enough food supply."

CENSORSHIP FIGHT REMAINS IN DOUBT

Struggle Over Espionage Bill Will Be Decided in Senate This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The struggle that has arisen in Congress over the Administration's demand for automatic power and has given rise to the charge that the Government is attempting to "Prussify" the United States.

Because of the suspicion in Congress that the Administration is seeking unwarranted power, as in the case of the censorship bill, it is not improbable that difficulty will be encountered when other measures of a more military character are considered.

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CROP OUTLOOK IS MORE PROMISING

Food Supply Seems Ample, Says U. S. Chamber of Commerce Report.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—With favorable weather from now on the total winter wheat yield may be somewhat, though not materially, exceed the harvest of last year, as the report sent out by the committee on statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. At this stage of the growth of the spring wheat crop all that can be reasonably said is that the chance is for a greater production than last season.

If, however, we should not have as much wheat to export as would be necessary there seems a strong probability that we shall have other available food supplies, such as corn, oats, potatoes and the like, not only in full measure but running over.

"There is much cheer in the way people alike in the town and on the farm are awake to the necessity of greater production of food products this year," says Archer Wall Douglas of St. Louis, chairman of the committee. "Not only are gardens being cultivated everywhere and vacant lots being used, but lawns, parks, railroad rights of way and flower gardens are devoted to the raising of all manner of vegetables. Of even greater moment is the story of an acreage of corn, oats and potatoes that will break all previous records."

"It is comforting that the acreage thus abandoned," says the report, "referring to the damage done by cold and drought to winter wheat, 'is being ploughed up and sown to other grains, especially corn and soybeans, and the loss of the crop of insect damage. Fortunately the general conditions showed material improvement during the month of April because of widespread and abundant precipitation in all sections. In the last analysis it seems that the real problem of the importing food countries will be one of sufficient food to meet the needs of the population. The question of enough food supply."

VLADIVOSTOK TO BE BUSY PORT.

Immense Expansion of Harbor Facilities Now Progressing.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from London, May 6.—Despatches from Copenhagen say an immense expansion of the harbor facilities of Vladivostok is progressing, because the submarine operations are tending to make Archangel an unsafe port.

Several miles of railroad and harbor engineers are now at Vladivostok, and immense quantities of material from America and Japan are gathered there for the purpose of improving the harbor works and increasing the capacity of the Siberian railway. Traffic on the latter already is so improved that trains make the trip from Vladivostok to Moscow in twelve days. Much more American traffic is expected to Russia by way of Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS ADMIT ARMENIA RETREAT

Petrograd Says Retirement Was for Strategic Reasons.

LONDON, May 6.—The Russian War Office official statement today that the Russian lines on parts of the Armenian front have been withdrawn and that much has been abandoned. The statement, which had been reported by Constantinople, and had caused much speculation here, was for "strategic reasons," the statement says.

In Volynia heavy Russian guns bombarded Torton munitions depots, causing big explosions. A Teuton attack in the mountains of the Rumanian front was stopped and thrown back by Russian artillery fire. The Russian statement says that there has been no exchange of prisoners.

There have been exchanges of fire and raids by patrols. Our heavy artillery bombarded the station at Porsuk, east of Kovel, causing a series of great explosions, apparently in munition depots. In several sectors of the front the enemy fired exclusively explosive bullets.

Rumanian front.—In